

### THE JUDGEMENT OF GOD

1. God's judgement's are absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ perfectly just, and based in \_\_\_\_\_. Rom 2:2, 5
2. God's judgment will be intensely \_\_\_\_\_ and individual. Rom 2:6-8
3. God's judgement leaves men and women "\_\_\_\_\_". Rom 1:20

### THREE PICTURES OF HELL

1. Hell is \_\_\_\_\_. Matt 25:44-46, 2 Thess1:5-9
2. Hell is \_\_\_\_\_. Matt 7:13-14, Gal 6:7-8, 2 Thess 1:8-9
3. Hell is \_\_\_\_\_. Matt 25:41, 2 Thess 1:8-9, Matt 7:21-23

### FOUR MAIN VIEWS OF HELL

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ View
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ View
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ View
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ View

### THE LITERAL VIEW

1. Hell is \_\_\_\_\_ conscious \_\_\_\_\_ (both physical and mental).
2. Hell fire is \_\_\_\_\_ fire:
  - ▶ Mentioned frequently in Scripture (e.g. Matt 5:22, 18:8-9, 25:41; Mark 9:43, 48; Luke 16:24; James 3:6; Rev 21:8, etc.).
  - ▶ Parable of Lazarus and rich man in Luke 16:19-31 has rich man saying, "I am in agony in this fire."
3. Infinite sin against infinite God deserves infinite \_\_\_\_\_ of infinite \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Utter horror of hell acts as \_\_\_\_\_ to preaching the gospel, praying for the lost, and \_\_\_\_\_ with others.
5. Objections against literal fire are derived from humanist sentiment and based more on \_\_\_\_\_ and theology instead of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Key Problems with the Literal View

1. Doesn't adequately address \_\_\_\_\_ nature of verses.
2. Doesn't adequately address verses suggesting total \_\_\_\_\_ (as with the 'annihilationist' view).
3. Everlasting vindictive punishment of horrendous intensity seems inconsistent with notions of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and seemingly raises serious questions about God's character.

### THE ANNIHILATIONIST VIEW

1. Unrepentant souls are \_\_\_\_\_ by God and \_\_\_\_\_ to exist. (i.e. annihilated)
2. Some Biblical verses suggest utter \_\_\_\_\_ (as opposed to everlasting suffering):
  - ▶ Obadiah 16, Nahum 1:10, Psalm 1:4, Psalm 37:10, 20, 36, Matthew 3:12, Matthew 3:12, Hebrews 10:27, Philippians 3:18-19, 1 Corinthians 3:17.
3. Immortality and incorruption are promised only to the \_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 15:42-44); immortality thus may be \_\_\_\_\_ to the unrepentant, reflecting God's judgment on them.
4. Victory of God is truly final and ultimate: heaven and hell don't have to "eternally \_\_\_\_\_" in eternity (as in the traditional view).

### **Key Problems with the Annihilationist View**

1. Doesn't adequately address passages suggesting \_\_\_\_\_ punishment in hell.
2. Difficult to prove that ancient Jews during Paul's time held to an annihilationist view, especially given their view of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the soul.

### ***THE PURGATORY VIEW***

1. Purgatory is a kind of 'outer court' of heaven in which people are placed until they are more \_\_\_\_\_ for entrance into God's presence.
  - ▶ Most people die as flawed people, still incapable of unconditional heavenly love, not as giants of faith and thus it seems unlikely that they will immediately share in destiny of heroic martyrs.
  - ▶ It is the intermediate purification state necessary to bring about complete openness to and love of God (i.e. spiritual growth involving cooperation of human freedom and responsibility continues after death).
  - ▶ Purgatory bridges the gap between imperfect sanctification at death and perfect life in heaven.
2. Our \_\_\_\_\_ on earth and our \_\_\_\_\_ for the departed can help in the 'healing of the dead'.
  - ▶ Ancient Christians prayed for the dead.
  - ▶ Human solidarity transcends death and praying for the dead is a reflection of human relationality beyond the grave.
3. Some Scriptural support:
  - ▶ Matthew 12:31-32, "Anyone who speaks a word against the Son of Man will be forgiven, but anyone who speaks against the Holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in this age or in the age to come." (Sins can be forgiven in the next world).
  - ▶ 1 Corinthians 3:11-15, "(Fire) will test the quality of each man's work" (Fire spoken of here is purgatorial fire before the final judgment)
4. Some Apocryphal support:
  - ▶ 2 Maccabees 12:41-46, (Judas made atonement for the dead that they might be freed from sin).
  - ▶ 2 Maccabees 12:46 "It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins."
5. \_\_\_\_\_ theology analogously compares \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to a plant and its seed (i.e. intrinsic relation exists but an oak tree will still look different from an acorn).

### Key Problems with the Purgatory View

1. The questionable \_\_\_\_\_ of supporting verses plus the overall \_\_\_\_\_ of Biblical support.

### ***THE UNIVERSALIST VIEW***

There are multiple views within the Universalist View.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Universalism
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Universalism
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Universalism

#### ***Secular Universalism***

1. Contends that the destination everyone will share after they have died is not conceived in any way from the \_\_\_\_\_ descriptions about the afterlife.
2. Corresponds with the popular notion of a \_\_\_\_\_ for all who have died.
3. This view often claims “they’re in a \_\_\_\_\_ place”, or “they are at \_\_\_\_\_ now.”

#### ***Pluralist Universalism***

1. A range of thoughts, beliefs, ideas, and points of view on a subject is good and all have \_\_\_\_\_.
2. All are \_\_\_\_\_ good and the best course of action is to blend them together as fully as one can.
3. The premise that God has revealed himself in any unique or definitive sense in Jesus Christ is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jesus is simply \_\_\_\_\_ great religious leaders who have been used by God to provide guidance to mankind.
5. This view often claims “as all \_\_\_\_\_ lead to the ocean, so all religions lead to God.”

#### ***Postmortem Universalism***

1. After death, God will deal \_\_\_\_\_ with all who, for whatever reason, left this world \_\_\_\_\_ faith in Christ.
2. He will confront them with their sin and give them \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to choose to turn to Christ in repentance and faith.
3. After placing their faith in Jesus, they will then be allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the believers \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of God and His angels.
4. How God does this is explained differently by proponents of this view, but the main point is that God will indeed do it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They work with a fully \_\_\_\_\_ idea of final salvation through Christ and Christ alone.
6. In the end “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” and God will get what He wants; all men to be saved (1 Tim 2:1-4).

### Key Problems with the Universalist View

1. Universalism substitutes logical \_\_\_\_\_ for biblical \_\_\_\_\_; man-made \_\_\_\_\_ from a biblical principle for biblical \_\_\_\_\_ of biblical texts.
2. Universalism diminishes the need to believe the gospel.
3. Universalism undermines \_\_\_\_\_ and the call to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Universalism undermines the finished work of \_\_\_\_\_.



### ***For Further Study:***

1. *Love Wins: A Book About Heaven, Hell, and the Fate of Every Person Who Ever Lived.* Rob Bell. HarperOne. 2011

This is the book on hell that got everybody talking/rethinking their view of hell.

2. *Erasing Hell: What God Said about Eternity, and the Things We've Made Up.* Francis Chan, Preston Sprinkle, David C. Cook. 2011

This was written in response to 'Love Wins' by Rob Bell and defends the literal view of hell.

3. *4 Views on Hell.* Denny Burk, John G. Stackhouse Jr., Robin A. Parry, Jerry L. Walls, ed. Preston Sprinkle. Zondervan. 2016.

Presents four of the most popular views on hell.

4. *Hell Under Fire: Modern Scholarship Reinvents Eternal Punishment.* Christopher W. Morgan, Robert A. Peterson, Gregory K. Beale and Daniel I. Block. Zondervan. 2004.

This book seeks to defend the traditional-literal view of hell and addresses alternative views as being unbiblical.